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Matsumoto Urges State 'for' People As Japan's Need

Nakatani Makes Vigorous Interpellations at Budget Session on Saturday

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, replying to Takeo Nakatani, Independent, in the Lower Lower House budget committee on December 8, indicated the principles he wants followed in revising the Constitution. Though head of the Government commission on reform of the Constitution, he stressed, he was expressing a private opinion.

The principles, of which there were four, are:

1. There shall be no change in the fundamental principle of the sovereignty and control of state affairs of the Emperor.

2. There shall be an increase in the scope of matters which shall require the approval of the Diet. As the result of such an arrangement there will be a decrease in matters under Imperial authority.

3. State Ministers, as advisers to the Throne, shall assume responsibility for a whole range of affairs of State. No interference shall be tolerated of persons who have no responsibility of advising the Throne under the Constitution. State Ministers shall be responsible to the Diet.

4. There shall be an extension of the liberties and right of the people. The people will be saved from the danger to which they have hitherto been exposed of seeing their liberties and rights restricted. There shall be a guarantee of the people from violation of their rights and liberties.

Concluding his reply, Matsumoto said:

"Democratic government is said to be government based on the will of the people. But government by the people who happen to be in the majority tends to impair popular liberties and rights. There is need of a government for the people. I *personally think that these considerations should* guide the study of the articles of the Constitution with a view to revision.

Organic laws like the Weimar Constitution with its plebiscite system are ideal. Conditions in Japan today are not such as to favor the adoption if such a Constitution."

Nakatani asserted that it has now fallen upon Japan to observe the terms of the Potsdam Declaration faithfully now that she has formally accepted the document and that it did not concern Japan whether the withdrawal of the Allied Occupation Forces is carried out earlier or not. The Potsdam Declaration must be carried out from moral motives, he said. He warned the Prime Minister that the latter's remark on Japan's "actual power" in his Diet message was liable to be misunderstood as such a phrase might easily be construed as denoting "military power" or suggesting power politics.

Prime Minister Shidehara replied that faithful execution of the Potsdam Declaration did not mean an obligation for the Japanese people but, instead a course which they should follow gladly, and to their own advantage. In referring to "actual power," he said he had not meant military strength but "peaceful national strength. The Prime Minister recalled that when he was Foreign Minister, he once told the Diet that basic principles of Japan's foreign policy were to insist on the legitimate rights and interests of Japan and at the same time, to respect the legitimate rights and interests of other Powers. International controversy, in Shidehara's opinion, always arises from violations by a Power of other Powers' legitimate rights and interests. He said that until today, he has not changed his conviction in this regard.

Pointing out that since the war end, the Japanese people have lost ideals to aspire toward, Nakatani asked to know what sort of ideals the Government had to give demilitarized, peace-loving Japan. The reply given by the Prime Minister was that construction of a peace-loving country and contribution to world civilization as enunciated in the Imperial Rescript ending the war were the ideals for the Japanese people.

The interpellator then pointed out that although the Throne and the people were one and the same in Japan, such matters as revision of the Constitution and granting of the reins of the Government should be based on government "by" the people instead of a government which merely "respects" public opinion.

In reply Shidehara declared that democracy was a government based on, and reflecting public opinion. In the United States, it is known as a government of the people, for the people and by the people, he said. In Japan, the Prime Minister asserted, the government must be run under the Emperor and around the Diet which reflects the will of the masses.

DIET TODAY

There will be no session in the House of Peers. The House of Representatives will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. when the Government bill for Labor Union Law will be introduced. The committee studying the Land Reform bill, the House of Representatives Election Law amendment bill, the Agricultural Organizations Law amendment bill, the bill for abolition of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law and the bill for amendment of the Law Suit Law will continue deliberations.

When the interpellator urged the Government to inform the Diet of the progress of the Constitution revision now going on, Shidehara said the revision should be carried out along democratic lines but should not be monopolied by the Governmatter were welcome," he said.

Dr. Matsumoto asserted that in view of its grave importance, the revision of the constitution must be studied with utmost care. The time was not ripe enough for formal publication at the Diet, he said.

Nakatani's interpellation concerning the repatriation of Japanese troops and civilians elicited the following statement from the representatives of the Foreign Office and the First Demobiliation Ministry:

"The first boat from Shanghai carrying 2,185 Japanese in Central China is scheduled to reach Kagoshima today while the first boat from Singapore is expected to arrive within a few days. Repartriation from the Kwantung Peninsula is progressing very smoothly, much better than that from the Manchurian hinterland. Repatriation of residents from the Yangtze Valley is being carried on from Shanghai and evacuation from Central China will be finished within 10 months. As the Chinese troops are maintaining strict military discipline, no case of violence has occurred except one attempt made at Nanking. The situation at Canton, Swatow and Amoy is also good. In the area north of the Yellow River, however, destruction of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Peiping-Hankow Railway by powerful guerillas is still going on with sporadic plundering of Japanese reported in Tientsin and other cities.

"As regards repatrtation of demobilized servicemen, a report from Chungking which is worth credence says that considerable number of Japanese troops are in the Communist forces. In Manchuria, no military activities as such are witnessed as Japanese officers and men are separated. It seems that there are no Japanese mercenaries working for the Allies.

"In a clash with Indonesian independence troops in Java 20 Japanese soldiers who fought in self-defense were killed between October 14 and 20 and about 100 wounded. With the arrival of British forces, the matter was settled on October 20. In French Indo-China local disturbances took place as the Annamese independence troops tried to grab Japanese arms during the confusion following the end of the war. The Japanese troops in China seem to be voluntarily repairing the railway tracks destroyed by Communist forces."

Nakatani then questioned the Government on Democracy in the relations among the world powers and the re-education of the Japanese nation. In reply, Premier Shidehara said that Democracy in the relations among the powers was quite ideal but the relations have not yet developed to such a stage. Education Minister Maeda replied that it was necessary to think that Japan was liberated from more than ten years' oppression and that he meant to lead the education and culture of the nation with the spirit of more than ten years back. He also asserted that steps would be promptly taken to improve the education system.

Nakatani said that the local administrative system should be improved along the line of Democracy, to which Home Minister Horikiri made a reply.

The interpellator pointed out that the inactivity of the Diet politics during the war was one of the largest causes of the war defeat, adding that the Diet members who aimlessly obeyed the Government should assume war responsibility. He also questioned the responsibility of those Cabinet Minister who worked for the drafting and enforcement of the Wartime Criminal Law and other evil laws which deprived the people of their freedom during wartime. State Minister Tsugita replied to this query. The session went into recess at 12:15 p.m.

Anglo-Portuguese Air Pact

Britain has signed an aviation agreement with Portugal which will make Lisbon an important junction for the British air line between Europe, Australia and South America, a message from Lisbon said Friday.

Nationalists Reach Mukden Unopposed; Kupeikow Captured

General Tu Expects to Enter City in Few Days—Sino-Soviet Treaty Ratified

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 7.—Chinese press dispatches reported that the Central Government troops have reached the outskirt of Mukden in Manchuria with little opposition from the Communist forces during the last few days and General Tu Li-ming's Government troops expect to enter the city within a few days.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting was reported in China proper near the city of Kupeikow, one of the main passes leading to the Communist-held province of Jehol. UP reported that the Central Government troops had seized the city.

UP also reported it was announced officially in Chungking that ratification of the Sino-Soviet treaty of alliance of August 14 were exchanged at Chungking on December 5 between the Soviet Ambassador and Chinese Foreign Minister.

China Refuses Snow

Kyodo-AP

PHILADELPHIA.—Edgar Snow, for many years correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post in China and author of "The Red Star Over China," has filled a protest with the Chinese Government against the refusal of his entry into China, according to the Post.

In a letter from Manila where he is staying at present, the noted authority on Chinese affairs complained that the Chinese Government refused him entry for the simple reason that "he was not admittable for China." Snow also wrote that the Chinese Kuomintang authorities have notified him that a black list of other newspapermen who are refused admittance has been prepared at the headquarters of the U.S. Forces.

CABINET COLLAPSE IN AIR

Failure to Get Nashimoto's Reprieve Given as Cause

Rumors was circulating in political circles here on Thursday that the Shidehara Cabinet may resign en bloc shortly as a result of its failure to obtain reprieve of the recent Allied order for the apprehension of His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto as one of the 59 war criminal suspects, according to Jiji.

These rumors were, however, virtually denied by a Cabinet minister, who, while admitting that the Cabinet is in a more or less shaky state, told Jiji that up to now there are "no definite indications of an imminent collapse of the Cabinet," as far as he knows.

"The Government did ask for reprieve of the Allied directive ordering apprehension of Prince Nashimoto," he said, "But failure in this attempt would not mean anything to the Cabinet, would it? The Allied authorities refused our request and it just cannot be helped. That's all."

The direct cause of the rumors of a cabinet crisis was the new Allied list of additional suspected war criminals, made public last Monday. It included at least six members of the House of Representatives.

REPATRIATING . JAPANESE

85,000 Civilians in Tientsin Leaving For Home

Kyodo-AP

TIENTSIN, December 5.—Repatriation of Japanese civilians from this area begins today.

Three landing craft will move out 200 persons daily. Some 85,000 Japanese civilians will be removed from the Tientsin area alike the number from Peiping. No decision has been announced concerning the repatriation of an estimated 1,000,000 Japanese still in Manchuria.

Moscow Circles Expect Washington Will Study Large Loan for Soviets

Moscow circles expect that once the Anglo-American loan talks are completed, a large financial credit for Russia will come up for Washington's consideration, according to a Washington dispatch. A sum of something like $6,000,000,000 is mentioned. It was also reported that when members of the U.S. commission on economic policy and planning saw Premier Stalin recently in Moscow they were reported to have touched on the subject of credit and the Premier was deeply interested. Meanwhile, another dispatch says that no public reference was ever made in Moscow to the possibility of a credit from America.

U.S. Loan to Britain Gets Varied Reaction

Daily Express Favors Rejection, U.S. Press Optimistic, Congress Divided

Reaction is divided on the proposed four and a half billion dollar U.S. loan to Britain, according to combined radio reports. The American press generally were in favor of the loan whereas some British papers curiously favored blunt rejection. Some American Congressmen raised objections in both chambers.

The AP quoted a Democratic Representative of New York as saying: "Too damn much socialism at home and too damn much imperialism abroad." Republican Representative Short of Missouri said that he would not vote one dollar as long as they got the Crown jewels in London. Republican Senator Moore of Oklahoma demanded that the balance of the $390,000,000 loan made in 1941 be liquidated by the British before new credits are given.

On the other side of the Senate, Democrat Senator from Alabama had this to say: "The loan should be made. In making it we are promoting the interest of the United States as well as the stability and peace of the world."

The majority of the American press spoke in the same vein. A sampling taken by the AP of the nation's editorials found most of the papers favoring the loan as necessary for the revival of world trade and for the financial recovery of an invaluable ally. Most of the leading papers said the loan was greatly to the advantage of the United States since the revival of British economy will provide a giant market for American goods.

The opposite view was taken by some British papers. The London Daily Express said bluntly that the loan should be rejected by both Britain and the United States. It said that Britain must pay £36,000,000 a year in interest. It pointed out that this is almost exactly the same amount as Mr. Baldwin undertook to repay in the last world war debt, the amount which Britain was forced to repudiate. Then, too, the Express added, Britain must accept the Bretton Woods monetary plan which would involve a return to the gold standard and unemployment.

The London News Chronicle was wary. It said that taking a short-term view the loan will benefit Britain because without it Britain would take an unprecedented strategy. But in the long-term view, it could succeed only if the United States really adopted a liberal world trade policy.

Loan Details Revealed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The United States Government has agreed to grant credits of $4,400,000,000 to Great Britain, subject to approval by Congress and Parliament.

Simultaneously, the two Governments agreed on broad principles of commercial policy including tariffs and cartels and will seek world

(Continued on Page 2)

General Yamashita Sentenced to Hang By Manila Verdict

Must Die for Condoning Atrocities of Japanese Forces In Philippines

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 8.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the "Tiger of Malaya", was convincted yesterday of condoning atrocities by his troops and was sentenced to death by hanging, a method of execution which denies him a soldier's death.

Maj. General Russell B. Reynolds, president of the general military court which tried him, read the verdict.

Yamashita's shoulders sagged as he heard the sentence to hang, but he straightened quickly and bowed curtly to the commission.

"My conscience is clear," he said. "I want to thank the commission for a fair trial."

Nearly 200 prosecution witnesses in three weeks of testimony related story after story of mass horror—rape, murder, of victims burned alive by flaming gasoline and oil-atrocities committed by Yamashtia's troops. Yamashita never once was accused of personally having harmed anyone nor of having witnessed any of the brutalities.

He was accused, however, of not having ever lifted a finger to prevent the atrocities.

Yamashita was the first of the top Japanese accused war criminals to be tried. In his own behalf he denied he ever knew of such atrocities and asserted he was only indirectly responsible as commander for he was subject to orders from Tokyo and from Count Terauchi, commander of the southern regions including Manila.

The court procedure required less than 15 minutes. Yamashita lost an appeal to the Philippines supreme court to take jurisdiction of his case. He still has an appeal pending with the United States Supreme Court and has at least three additional appeals to make.

The first will be to Lieut. General W. D. Styer, commander of army forces in the Western Pacific. If Styer upholds the commission, Yamashita may appeal to General Douglas MacArthur allied commander in the Pacific and then to the United States Supreme Court.

The verdict said in part that "it is absurd to consider a commander a murderer or a rapist because one of his soldiers commits murder or rape. Nontheless, where murder and rape and vicious revengeful actions are widespread offenses and there is no effective attempt by the commander to discover and control criminal acts, such commanders may be held responsible."

BRITAIN HOLDS SOLUTION

Deciding Creation of International Monetary Fund And World Bank

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON. December 7.—After a long delay machinery may start rolling this week for the creation of two world peace institutions agreed upon at the Bretton Woods conference, the international monetary fund and the world bank.

Britain is the key to the situation.

The deadline for the nation to sign the Bretton Woods agreement is December 31. If Britain signs other countries probably will sign and follow and the fund and the bank are considered almost certain to come into existence as planned. If Britain does not sign the prospect is uncertain.

Urges Long Occupation

Kyodo-AP

LOS ANGELES. December 5.—General Jonathan Wainwright, former Commander in the Philippines, said here today that the occupation of Japan and Germany should be maintained for 10 to 20 years. He added that with a campaign of education. Japan can be made into a democratic nation.

Lone Survivor of Pearl Harbor Sub Attack Found

One of the ten members of the so-called special attack submarine flotilla who carried out the attack on Pearl Harbor exactly four years and a day ago is alive and is now interned in a prisoners camp in the United States. This was disclosed on Friday by a Japanese civilian repatriate from Manila, according to Kyodo.

The Imperial Headquarter's communique of the attack on the American naval base announced that all of the crews of the five midget submarines were killed in action. The number of the crew was announced as nine and each of them was later set up as the "God of the Navy." The High Command apparently ignored the fate of the remaining one man.

In disclosing the story, Kyodo said that the Japanese repatriate declared that he got this information from an American officer while he was in the Philippine capital immediately after the end of the war.

The survivor of the special flotilla was rescued by the Americans when his submarine was cast ashore by the explosions of depth-charges dropped by American planes. At that time, he was seriously wounded while his companion had already died.

He narrowly cheated death through kind treatment and at present he is leading a quiet life in the United States. He is reported to have no intention of returning home.

It is learned that the Japanese military authorities were notified of this man from the American Government through a neutral country, but the High Command kept the case a secret.

Asked for the Navy's view, an official of the Second Demobilization Ministry (former Navy Office) told Kyodo that the entire case will be made public in the near future after making arrangements with the man's family.

It has been a custom of the Japanese military authorities not to announce the names of the servicemen who have been taken prisoners, the official said, adding that the custom is in view of "sympathy to their families."

Atrocities in China Faked By Japanese Militarists, Chinese Scribe Stresses

The greatly propagandized Tungchow Massacre and other Chinese atrocities were clever stage plays originated by Japan's militarists who killed their own people to start a big war, according to Chang Jen-chung, correspondent for Chungking's Central Daily News. He said propaganda material was circulated accusing the Chinese for atrocities. Chiang, who escaped from North China soon after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident said, "A sharp stick was thrust underneath my fingernails and other indescribable tortures were committed on me."

Ambassador Pauley Making Trip to P.I.

Leaving Here Today—To Present Interim Report to Truman in Washington

Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, Head of the U.S. Reparations Mission here, stated yesterday that he is leaving today for the Philippines to take up the problem of early shipment ot the islands of interim reparation deliveries from Japan.

In his statement the Ambassador also revealed that from the Philippines he will go directly to Washington to present his interim report to President Truman. He did not say when he will return to Japan. Pauley's statement follows:

"The first, or interim stage of determining the United States reparation policy for Japan has been completed. Tomorrow I am leaving for Manila to inspect destruction wrought there and to confer with High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Philippine officials particularly with reference to facilitating the early shipment to the Philippines of interim reparation deliveries from Japan. I shall then go directly to Washington to present my interim report to President Truman. The date for my return to Japan and the Far East will be determined later.

"During my absence, work on reparations will continue in Tokyo in continued close liaison with the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander. I look forward, also, to close cooperation between my Mission and the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, whose forthcoming visit to Tokyo has been announced. H. D. Maxwell, Chief of Staff and Dr. Arthur G. Coons will accompany me as far as Hawaii where they will join the commission to return with them to Tokyo by ship.

"While I am away, the work of my Mission in Tokyo will be directed by Mr. Maxwell, as Chief of Staff. With him will be Dr. Owen Lattimore, Dr. Coons, Mr. Martin T. Bennett, Mr. John P. Hurndall, Mr. B. C. Haile, and Dr. David R. Jenkins, together with a staff consisting of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Paul Elicker, Charles A. Karl, and Benjamin C. Olsen, under Lieutenant Colonel Gail S. Carter as Chief of the Secretariat.

U.S. AGREES WITH ITALY

New Commercial Pact To Fill Atlantic Charter

The United States and Italy concluded a commercial agreement in Washington designed to the most mutually advantageous economic relations, according to San Francisco radio on Friday.

The agreement was concluded in an exchange of notes between Secretary of State James Byrnes and the Italian Ambassador. In the notes both countries indicated their willingness to cooperate in formulating a program of economic action with other interested nations.

An official announcement said that the two governments are aiming generally to attain the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter. Also this would mean the elimination of all forms of discriminatory rules and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers.

Lord Lang Passes

LONDON, December 6.—Lord Lang, former Archbishop of Canterbury died here yesterday. With Prime Minister Baldwin, he was credited with leading the movement which resulted in the abdication of King VIII and his subsequent departure from England. Lang crowned George VI nad Queen Elizabeth.

British Troops Leaving F.I.C.

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 7.—British and Indian troops are being withdrawn from French Indo-China and gradually are being replaced by French troops now arriving in increasing numbers.

War Crime Trials To Start January; Tojo Clique First

Category of Charges Revealed By Keenan—Refuses Statement on Emperor

TOKYO, (AP) December 7.—The war criminal trials of the Japanese who are accused of instigating the war of aggression probably will start sometime in January and Hideki Tojo and the members of his cabinet will be among the first to be tried, Joseph B. Keenan, staff counsel to General MacArthur, said at a press conference today.

The gray-haired prosecutor, who arrived only last night and immediately conferred at length with General MacArthur, flatly declined to answer any question as to the Allied attitude toward Emperor Hirohito.

"What about the Emperor?" he was asked by a correspondent and he replied, "No comment on that."

Keenan revealed that the suspected war criminals will be tried in groups by a court appointed by General MacArthur to which other nations have been invited to send nominations although none yet has sent actual names. Other Allied nations have also been invited to contribute personnel to prosecuting agencies.

Anglo-Saxon Justice

He emphasized throughout the 30-minute conference that trial procedure will be based on Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice with "the accused presumed to be innocent until proven guilty." The trials probably will be free and open and all accused will be given fair notice of the charges against him so that he may prepare for the trial either through his own counsel if desired or counsel appointed for him.

Keenan strongly indicated that the death penalty will be asked for the Japanese found guilty of starting the war of aggression. Asked what penalties were provided, he replied that every civilized country has a penalty that fits the offense of persons whose acts mean the loss of life of innocent people.

He termed his conference with General MacArthur "long and satisfactory" and said that he conveyed the results of the conference he had with President Truman just before leaving the United States. "Mr. Truman and General MacArthur are in decided harmony on the points involved—procedure and requirements of all dispatch possible compatible with fairness and justice. In other words I found no points of difference of views."

Giving the first account of the preliminary plans for the trials of the well over 250 war criminal suspects now held, Keenan declared that they will be tried in groups with the basis of the distribution of groups the period in which they were active.

They will go back as far as July, 1937, when the China war started and the Japanese accused of instigating that war will be tried in one group. In the same line, Tojo and his Cabinet will also be tried in another group although it is not definite that all will be tried in the same group.

Clarifies Criminal Type

"My job here concerns the criminals who planned, devised and conspired to bring about the war of aggression contrary to the laws of nations and treaties of the nation," he said. "It was a plan of outright murder without declaration and without an attempt to justify themselves."

Keenan stated that the trials in Japan are part of a general pattern whereby the United Nations are attempting to fix personal responsibility for these "persons in high and medium places who initiated crimes of great magnitude and who have not been held responsible." The trials, he continued, will follow the same general pattern as the trials of the high Nazi leaders now under way at Nurenberg.

Asked the reason for the delay in the trials General MacArthur disclosed recently that he had informed the Government in early October that he was ready to place Tojo on trial—Keenan said that the delay was necessary because of the desire to obey the amenities and rights of other nations and show that the United States was not taking a high handed attitude toward the trials.

Amplifying the procedure in the cases, Keenan averred that the representatives at the court will be either civilian or military or both. The procedure will be in conformity with the Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice and will be compatible with American ideas of justice.

"This will not be a Roman holiday for technicalities either by the prosecution or by the defense," he said, adding in response to a question that he did not think they would be long trials.

Giving Fair Notice

No Japanese will be forced to pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

War Truth Disclosed By Local Newspapers

SCAP-Supplied Stories Told For First Time to the Japanese Public

For the first time since the war broke out exactly four years ago on Decmber 8, the truth about the war was bared to the Japanese public Saturday, stripped of the thick veil of militarist secrecy and propaganda that had enshrowded it during the war.

All the metropolitan papers, issuing unusual four-sheet editions, prominently carried "Now It Can Be Told" stories made available by SCAP, containing full and detailed accounts of all developments from the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1931 through the war up to Japan's surrender. All of them devoted their extra-two sheets of the morning editions to the Allied-supplied "Now It Can Be Told" stories.

The Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, editorially recalling that the war broke out four years ago on Saturday, declared:

"The present pitiful predicament of this country began on this day four years ago. Cursed is this date. Was this war a war for self-defense, a war of aggression, a war which the people wanted, or a war caused by the ambitions of some militarists? Now we are granted complete freedom to subject these questions to strict criticism."

The task of rebuilding Japan as a peace-loving country, the paper said, begins with a complete liquidation of not only of those who had a hand directly in the prosecution of the war but also of all those who were connected with it.

"We emphatically propose that this accursed day should be made the opening day for trials of all war criminals by the hands of the people themselves."

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai, editorially commenting of the "Now It Can Be Told" stories, stated that these stories have brought to light many facts "which the Japanese people alone have never known and which everybody except us has known."

"The Japanese people are called upon accurately to recognize the fact that the abyss, into which they have ben plunged was the result of deliberate actions on the part of the military clique and other militarists. They are also called upon to be on guard against any mistakes that might be committed in choosing the right path in getting out of this ablyss."

War Crime Trials To Start January; Tojo Clique First

(Continued from Page 1)

ceed to the trial without fair notice, Keenan continued, and every attempt will be made to give every practical aid to meet the ends of justice although we will "not accede to fantastic notions."

Keenan asserted that every person now held or whose arrest has been ordered "is a suspected war criminal. But the fact that the man is held does not constitute proof of his guilt." "Indictment will be leveled and returned against each man but it will still carry no presumption of guilt," he added.

There are reasonable grounds for holding those new apprehended, he continued, although some may be released after further study of their cases and others may be acquitted after they are tried. Penalties, he said, will be "within elastic limits" and will be at the option of the court under the provisions of the charter to be issued. If the Japanese committed crimes in more than one place he can be tried wherever convenient, the prosecutor added and a man can be tried twice.

TURKEY READY FOR TALKS

Will Discuss Dardanelles Problem Based on U.S. Plan

Turkey is ready to discuss the Dardanelles problem based on the United States plan made to the Turkish Government last month, according to a London report, Thursday, based on news from Ankara.

This plan calls for the revision of the Montreux Convention by which merchant ships of all nations will be allowed free passage through the Straits at all times. Warships of nations bordering on the Black Sea, Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria, would also be given free right of way.

The Ankara report quotes the Turkish Prime Minister Saracoglu as saying that he hopes the United States would take part in the talks.

Saracoglu also confirmed that he had received a note from the British Ambassador in Ankara, Sir Morris Peter, expressing approval of the U.S. proposal.

China Troops Coming Here

Kyodo-USIS

HONGKONG, December 5.—Chinese troops who fought in Burma arrived here yesterday on their way to Japan where they will form the first part of the Chinese occupation forces, according to Reuters.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Friday morning was devoted almost exclusively to interpellations posed by Shoichi Miyake of the Japan Social Democratic Party and Government committeemen's answers to them.

Miyake's interpellations included the problems of operation of enterprises following the dissolution of the "zaibatsu," abolition of control regulations, institution of consumers' unions, fertilizer, the institution of a Marine Products Ministry, development of water power electricity and others.

Salient points of replies made by the Government representatives were as follows:

Commerce Minister Sankuro Ogasawara: For the realization of economic democracy, the Government is studying the relationships between enterprises and the Government which are essential for eliminating monopolies or cartels and to encourage fair competition.

Production of Fertilizer

Agriculture Minister Kenzo Matsumura: For the reorganization of agricultural associations, a bill was introduced to the Diet today. The reorganized agricultural associations, I hope, will be able to operate as producers' cooperative body as advocated by the interpellator. As to fertilizers, the Government is working out a plan to realize an annual production of 2,000,000 tons. In my opinion, the output of marine products is estimated to amount to 1,200,000,000 kan next year or equal to the prewar output. For the marine products administration, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will suffice without instituting any new ministry.

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara: It is vitally necessary to develop the protein resources, but at present the Government is not considering the institution of a Marine Products Ministry. As regards the development of water power electricity, a plan is now under contemplation for the inauguration of an organ.

Commerce and Industry Minister: —The annual output of sulphate ammonia in Japan totaled some 1,500,000 tons at the time of the outbreak of the war, and it dwindled to 643,000 tons in 1944. The decline in the production is attributed mostly to superannuation if productive facilities caused by shortage of repair material, lack of coal and its lowering quality and also to war devastation sustained by most of the factories producing artificial fertilizers. The future of the sulphate ammonia production depends on whether sufficient amount of coal is successfully supplied or not sufficient supplies plies of coal will raise the output of this fertilizer to 30,000 tons in January next, 40,000 tons in March and approximately 50,000 tons in June. The Government is planning to increase the annual yield of sulphate ammonia to 690,000 tons next year and to 1,150,000 tons in 1947. In addition to this, increased production of nitro-lime is being contemplated by the Government to swell the grand total of a yearly output of nitrogenuous manure to about 2,000,000 tons in 1947.

Lower House Session

The plenary session of the Lower House opened at 2:46 p.m. Friday when amendments to the Agricultural Organizations and Marine Industry Organizations Laws were introduced with explanations given by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura.

Tomomasa Kato, Independent, asked to know whether he was right if he thought that 6,000,000 tons, instead of 3,000,000 tons of food import was necessary to overcome the impending food crisis.

To this question the Agriculture and Forestry Minister stated that as 3,000,000 tons of imported food were not sufficient, the Government intended to carry out extensive programs for utilizing hitherto unused food items. A bill for pulverization projects will be introduced to the current session of the Diet, he said.

In reply to an interpellation on the Agricultural Organizations Law posed by Sohei Kato, Liberal, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister declared that, it was not true to think that various agriculture organizations were forced by the Government into the single National Agriculture Association during the war. The step was taken, according to Matsumura, in response to public opinion favoring unification. The interpellator's suggestion that the body be split again into the former organizations is of grave importance and, therefore, must be undertaken with full consideration to the wishes of the farming populations, the Minister stated.

the committee in charge and an the committee in charge and an amendment to the Wartime Forestry Development Law was laid before the session. The afternoon session adjourned at 5:12 o'clock.

Viewing The Diet

The House of Peers used to close the doors of its committee meetings to the press which had to depend on hand-outs furnished by the House secretariat. Newspapermen were corralled into the room opposite the plenary session chamber of the Upper House which they called "school" and where wrote down, just like so many students, the minutes of the committee proceedings dictated by a secretary.

Not only the comittee meetings but the rest rooms of the Peers also were closed to the press and, moreover, newspapermen who ventured to hang around the House's red-carpeted corridors were looked at with disapproving eyes.

Detest Defilement

Apparently, the Upper House members whom the pressmen sardonically call the "Lords" could not bear to see their sacred castle defiled by the commoners; they wanted to maintain the bulwark of their feudalistic privileges by wrapping the House committee meetings in secrecy. And this anachronism continued to assert itself till the current session of the Diet.

The resurgence of democratic tendencies which began to manifest itself after the war ended, however, and unofficial instructions from the Allied Headquarters would not permit the Peers to continue their old practise. The decision to open the doors was made at the inter-party liaison committee meeting on December 1, but this was only after a bit of face-saving argument was made at the House plenary session on the previous day—an eloquent testimony to the character of the Japanese House of Peers.

Curious newspapermen admitted for the first time into the committee chambers were surprised to see that the desks are arranged in a horseshoe shape where the chairman, Government secretaries and committee members sit on the same level, whereas in the Lower House committee chamber the chairman sits on an elevated platform above the committeemen who sit before desks arranged one step below, just like a teacher and his pupils in a class room. Pressmen suspected that the arrangements are so made in order to avoid an embarrassing situation that might arise when, as often happens, a Baron presides over a committee which may include a Marquis.

English Gentlemen

Newspapermen found the meeting very quiet and committeemen exceedingly polite, well-behaved, well-dressed and bearing an air of slight haughtiness. One can get an idea of these men when one pictures British gentlemen of distinguished families. It is not strange that they should appear so since a good number of the upper-crust Japanese have studied in England.

They were naturally pro-British and against the war, but lacked the courage enough to check the military's reckless adventure at the risk of their lives and tied their boats to the tide of the times on which they hoped they would be safe. A few of them donned "black shirts" and ventured to devote themselves to a new political fashion, but now they have quickly changed to those of some brighter color lest they should be behind the times.

While sitting in their cozy committee chambers, the venerable members of the Upper House are becoming increasingly conscious of the "chilly wind" blowing outside. It is high time they come to a definite decision, for proponents for the revision of the Upper House system are cropping up among the Peers themselves.

REFORMING PEERS' SETUP

Revision of Upper House Ordinance Expected Shortly

In view of the lukewarm attitude of the titled members of the House of Peers toward the reform of the Upper House, Hiroyoshi Hiratsuka and Mitsuo Miyata, both Imperial nominees to the House of Peers, are considering a plan to effect immediate reform of the Upper House structure. A united action requesting the Government to revise the House of Peers Ordinance is expected to be launched soon.

Meanwhile, those who are in favor of the renovation of the House of Peers have been showing a vigorous move since the opening of the Imperial Diet session and necessary negotiations are now under way.

U.S. Dollar Drops

Kyodo-UP

SHANGHAI, December 6.—The American dollar yesterday dropped to Chinese $1,140 on the black-market following rumors the Chinese Government is revising the rate to around $1,000.

NOTICE

Address of the Main Officer and Telephone Numbers are as follows.

Telephone: KANDA (25)
4068, 3603.
5054 (Secretary Section)
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5055 (Occupation Section)
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Hogo-In (The Asylum for the Disabled Veterans)

Gen. Ugaki Will Run In General Election

To Renounce Military Rank; His Supporters Plan to Create New Party

General Kazushige Ugaki, addressing the members of the Isseikai Association at his Kunitachi home Friday afternoon, expressed his intention of running for election in January.

General Ugaki said he will renounce his military rank and stand as a candidate as a "plain civilian." He also indicated his intention of assuming presidency of a political party in the future. The Isseikai is an association formed by Ugaki's supporters.

Democratic Party Due

The nation's political pictures became further complicated on Friday when it was revealed that a group of politicians, including unsuccessful candidates in the previous general elections, had decided to form yet another political party, to be known as the "Nippon Minshu-to" or Japan Democratic Party.

It was learned that these politicians, mostly followers of General Kazushige Ugaki, 77-year-old politician-general of reputed liberal leanings, were scheduled to meet in conference Saturday morning to draw up a manifesto and platforms of their projected new party, the Japan Democratic Party at the Marunouchi Building, near Tokyo Station.

A spokesman for the projected new party said that his colleagues were hopeful General Ugaki would consent to become president of the party. He stressed that the original 24 promoters for the new party do not include a single member of the present House of Representatives.

While political circles doubt whether General Ugaki will agree to become president of the Japan Democratic Party, the sponsors of the party are confident that he will, claiming that they have a definite previous "understanding" with the General.

Progressives Favor Ugaki

The majority of leaders of the split-threatened Progressive Party are now strongly in favor of having General Kazushige Ugaki, as its president.

One faction within the party, composed of "younger" politicians such as Ken Inukai, son of the late Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai, victim of the May 15, 1932, assassination plot, is now proposing to have Prime Minister Baron Shidehara as its president.

It is said, however, that strong objections are being raised to this proposal on the grounds that nomination of an old bureaucrat like Prime Minister Shidehara would not be in the interest of the party.

Meanwhile, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Finance Minister, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for presidency of the Progressive Party, declared in a press interview Friday that he had definitely declined all offers so far made to him to become president of the Progressive Party.

He stressed that he has no intention to enter politics as president of any political party nor has he any intention to run for election to the House of Representatives in the future.

Communists Brand Ugaki

General Kazushige Ugaki is a militarist who should be on the list of war criminals and any party supporting him will be an enemy of the people, Shigenori Kuroki, leader of the Communist Party, declared in an interview with Jiji Friday in commenting on rumors that the retired General is to become the president of the Japan Progressive Party.

Although he played a passive role during the war, Mr. Kuroki declared, General Ugaki has been the leader of a clique in the army. The internal strife in the army which evolved around him in no way qualifies him as a pacifist, Mr. Kuroki added.

U.S. Loan to Britain Gets Varied Reaction

(Continued from Page 1)

support for them.

President Truman and Clement Attlee announced the sweeping economic agreements in a joint statement.

The credits are composed of:

A loan of $3,750,000,000 repayable at 2 per cent annual interest in 50 installments beginning five years hence and ending in the year 2000.

A credit of about $650,000,000 mostly in American goods representing final settlement of lend lease aid, disposal of the United States' surplus property in Great Britain and final settlement of war claims each Government has against the other.

The joint statement said, "these arrangements, if carried out, will put an end to the fear of an economically divided world: will make possible throughout the world expansion of employment and of production, exchange and consumption of goods; will bring into being for the first time a code of equitable rules for the conduct of international trade relations."

To Smash Trade Barriers

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The United States, with the backing of Great Britain, today proposed that the nations of the world set collectively to break down international trade barriers and promote full employment.

In a "White Paper" issued with the British-American financial agreement, the United States strongly opposed high tariffs, trade preferences and cartels. Although conceding that no government was ready to embrace free trade in the absolute sense, the document proposed that the nations make moves to start in that direction through:

First, an international conference on trade and employment next summer under United Nations sponsorship.

Second, a permanent international trade organization under the United Nations as a central agency for promoting world trade.

The document declared that collective action to prevent economic warfare was a necessary supplement to the efforts of the United Nations Organization to prevent military warfare.

PLANS REPARATIONS BODIES

Government Is Also Drafting Special Enforcement Law

Expecting that a concrete reparations policy will be formulated within a month or two, the Japanese Government is now preparing to draft a reparation law, and also organize a reparation liaison committee and a reparation special accounts.

Of course, the Foreign Office will naturally handle the negotiations with the Allied Powers, but matters respecting goods and equipments to be included in reparation payment will be taken care of by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, while the Finance Ministry will look after affairs concerning the Zaibatsu and other matters.

The reparation liaison committee will be formed of vice-ministers and bureau chiefs of the Foreign Office, Finance, Commerce and Industry and other Ministries concerned. The committee will formulate basic policies respecting reparations. The proposed reparation law will provide regulations, orders and other measures respecting the enforcement of reparation payment in kind. The special accounts will handle all financial and monetary matters relative to reparations, independent of other accounts of the Government.

The reparation liaison committee is expected to be organized as soon as the concrete policy of the Allied Powers is decided. The reparation law and the bill respecting the r paration special account will be sub mitted to an extraordinary Di session to be held next year, and ar now being studied by the Financ and Commerce and Industry Mi istries.

Truman Not Going to Londo

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 6.— The White House today said th President Truman has no intentio of attending the foreign secretari conference in London. The Bri ish press association earlier quote the United Nations Preparator Commission delegates as saying th Truman might attend the Januar meeting of the foreign minister of the United States, Great Britai Russia, France and China.

Notice

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Only Adm. Yamamoto Saw Outcome of War

Japan's Blinded Leaders Did Not Foresee Consequences Of Their Adventure

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, December 8. (AP)—It is clear on this anniversary of Pearl Harbor that probably only one top-ranking Japanese leader four years ago broke through the awful responsibility surrounding him to visualize the final outcome of the Pacific war.

I have talked to most of the key men from that era who still are alive and by their own testimony one of the dead—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto—was the sole leader clear-headed enough to look ahead.

Yamamoto became the center of a domestic controversy because he stated repeatedly that the Japanese navy could fight only one year and a half.

The remainder from Emperor Hirohito through Kido and Tojo on down to the civilian hangers-on were caught in a web of emotional patriotism, superstitutious ignorance and Oriental fatalism. They failed to plan ahead for each step of a war on which they gambled and lost an empire. Most certainly they were completely unable to visualize the consequences of defeat.

Consequences of War

Those consequences reached a new but by no means final apex today—the double effect of Ambassador Pauley's announced recommendation for drastic demilitarization through stripping all excess industrial production and Joseph B. Keenan's announcement that war trials will begin in January for those international "common criminals," most of whom believed themselves immune from arrest.

The men who held the diabolical power in 1941 also were unable to foresee the great gashes on the face of Japan left by bombs, intense social reformation begun by occupation authorities to free the people they enslaved, the culmination of great financial oligarchies and the rest of the 20th century feudalism, dispersal of millions of dollars of loot they acquired for themselves and friends and finally the reversion of Japan to international mediocrity.

By late 1941, the "tidal wave for war" was sweeping over Japan said its leaders, even as Washington negotiations progressed. Several have remarked that "no man could stand against it," and that probably is true judging from statements by Americans who were here then.

Behind that tidal wave was a clever and careful propaganda campaign which had been ceaseless for two years. That paralleled domestic totalitarianism applied ruthlessly.

Behind it also was Japan's grab for Manchuria which later stymied Japanese efforts to withdraw from China. The failure in China meant the vital necessity of a continued supply of oil. The southward push toward oil brought the July 26, 1941 American, British and Dutch freezing of Japanese assets.

War Preparations Began

It was on September 6, said Prince Konoye, that Japan decided in Imperial conference to begin mid-October preparation for war unless a "marked improvement" was seen in the Washington negotiations.

The Japanese considered Hull's November 26 message "concrete evidence that the negotiations had gone backward," said Kido. Shortly after that, the supreme war council was notified that war was probable.

The Emperor attended both conferences and some of the most honored militarists. None of them opposed the war plans of the key militarists, none of them voiced prospects of defeat and all accepted the explanation that war "might be difficult" after America caught its breath.

But before Hull's message arrived, the Pearl Harbor fleet had sailed. Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano said it could have been recalled if negotiations showed an improvement. The plain implication was that America had to make the concessions.

Nagano said that the original plans were to declare the war a bare half-hour before the Pearl Harbor attack, but the message was delayed for "some unknown reason." Saburo Kurusu, special envoy, said the message arrived, but was too garbled—probably not intentionally—to be decoded in time.

Then the war ran its awful course—and the Japanese jingoists who were so triumphant four years ago now either are dead, imprisoned or so jittery they are unable to sleep at night.

That's the finale of 15 years of Oriental intrigue, brutality and greed unleashed by men equipped with modern power and medieval minds. They also say now "it was a war that couldn't be won anyway, because we underestimated America, but we were forced into it for national honor."

Mukai Heads Trade Board

The Board of Trade which is to be installed soon by the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be headed by Tadaharu Mukai, former President of the Mitsui Bussan Company with the consent of Mukai received on Wednesday.

Most Nisei Prefer America to Nippon, Repatriate Indicates as Trip Home Ends

Signing a statement of the United States Immigration Department, "I am returning on my own free will," the 1,500 second and third generation Japanese from the Santa Fe Camp, Tule Lake Camp and the Bismarck Camp returned with Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima's party on the American ship the General Randall on Thursday.

Speaking of the conditions among the Japanese repatriates, Akira Maebara of the Los Angeles Branch of the Honganji Temple said that each person was allowed to take out $60 in cash and 170 pounds of baggage. During the voyage home a self-rule system was carried out. Food and cooking utensils were supplied them and each took turns in preparing the meals, serving at the table and cleaning up.

"Of course," he continued, "Ambassador Oshima and the European party were in first class cabins and were given entirely different treatment. Much talk seems to be going on in Japan whether Ikuo Oyama is returning to the country or not but it seems as if there was not much discussion on this in the United States.

"On top of the four years of life in camps, the defeat of Japan was made known to us on August 15, but nobody believed it. Even after we had boarded the train for Seattle after our return to Japan was settled, we believed that the Kamakura Maru would be awaiting us. Any soft ideas we entertained of our motherland after seeing her defeat before our very eyes have been swept away. There are still over 140,000 to 150,000 Japanese in the United States the majority of whom are remaining. Those who wished to return formed only a small group. The Japanese have now all been freed from the internment camps. They have adequate work but the housing problem is the biggest question facing them."

REBUILDING MATSUYAMA

Big-Scale Reconstruction to Be Completed by 1948

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN, December 6.—A total of 2,158 of the 15,000 homes in Matsuyama destroyed by last summer's B-29 fire raid will be rebuilt this month, according to city officials. The battered city is now garrisoned by troops of the 24th Infantry Division, a unit of General Walter Krueger's Sixth army now on occupation duty on Shikoku.

Japanese officials estimate that 13,000 more houses will have to be built to house the 145,000 civilians left homeless, 30,000 of whom left the city after the raid.

Reconstruction which began in August is hampered by scarcity of of materials, but is expected to be complete by the latter part of 1948.

Future plans call for a new railroad station, a complete new water system (to be completed by March, 1946), fine new public schools and playgrounds, a new city park and hotel to be constructed in the area where the 34th Infantry Regiment is now bivoecked; a new network of roads and a widening of existing streets.

RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday, December 9

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0800—SWEET STRINGS; 0830—MORNING MELODIES; 0900—To Be Announced; 1000—Wings Over Jordan; 1015—MORNING MUSICALE; 1030—MUSICAL MEMORIES; 1045—VOCAL VARIETIES; 1100—RELAX AND LISTEN; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Concert Hall; 1200—Serenade For Strings; 1215—Hymns From Home; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Magic Carpet; 1300—Music For Sunday; 1330—John Charles Thomas; 1400—This Is The Story; 1430—Sunday Serenade; 1445—Dick Haymes; 1500—Orchestras Of The Nations; 1600—97TH Division Show; 1630—Melody Hour; 1700—MOMENT MUSICALE; 1730—Family Hour; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Charlie McCarthy; 1900—Jerry Wayne; 1930—Nelson Eddy; 2000—Command Performance; 2030—Hour Of Charm; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—American Album Of Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Word With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; Weather; 0630—Music; 1700—News; Weather: Program; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinion; Sunday prayer, relayed from the Aoyama Gakuin chapel; 0900—Children's Hour; 1000—Last week's events; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Listeners' Opinions; 1230—Concert; 1400—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Noh play song recital; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Program; Music; 2030—Light Music Band; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 1700—Music; 1100—Baseball; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Talk; 1900—Piano; 2030—Story telling; 2100—Diet Hour.

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Wednesdays .. 7:30 p.m.

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PACIFIC FUR HUNTERS

OPPOSES EMPEROR'S PHOTO

Fuse Says New Portrait Will Retard Progress of Democracy

The people should decide by themselves whether or not to accept new portraits of the Emperor in a new Imperial suit, which the Imperial Household Ministry is to issue to primary schools and other institutions throughout the land.

This view was expressed by Tatsuji Fuse, well-known leader of the Free Lawyers' Association, in an interview with Jiji on Tuesday. Fuse proposed that assemblies of prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages should be allowed to take their respective decisions on the matter.

The Imperial Household Minister recently announced that it would withdraw the portraits of the Emperor in military uniform from educational institutions and issue new Imperial portraits in exchange.

Fuse further told Jiji that, personally, he was against the issue of new Imperial portraits. This step, he said, it will retard the progress of democracy in Japan because it is designed to give the impression that the people have an attachment to the Emperor system. At a time when the Emperor system is subjected to free discussion, any measure that may be taken as an attempt to force the people to worship the Emperor should be refrained from, he said.

He further pointed out that the keeping of the Imperial portrait care on the part of the people in causes unnecessary expenses and charge.

Rural Round-Up

24 KILLED, 100 INJURED IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Twenty-four passengers were instantly killed, while 30 others were injured seriously and 70 more slightly Thursday evening, when a two-carriage electric train derailed and overturned in northern Wakayama Prefecture. The train was going to enter Kimitoge station when it ran over a buffer due to some defect in the brake and overturned. The rear carriage of the train fell over a precipice.

NAGOYA CASTLE INSURED FOR ABOUT ¥6,000,000

Some ¥6,000,000 will be paid as insurance money to the famed Castle of Nagoya, which was designated as a national treasure, and which was burnt down except for three lookouts in an American air raid. Actual investigation in regard to payment of the insurance money has already been completed by the Okura Fire Insurance Company.

Radio Brings Freedom Of Speech to Nippon

'Man in the Street' Can Now Voice His Views Over Two Networks

Freedom of speech today has become a reality for the Japanese "man in the street." Outstanding example of this new found freedom is the radio program of SCAP operating under the direction of the Civil Information and Education Section, said PRO on Wednesday.

Not only can the "man in the street" voice his views in private and in public, what is more he can speak them over the radio—an unheard of thing in Japan where for the past 20 years the radio has been an instrument carrying propaganda for the war lords.

Heretofore unheard of, such programs as "The Roundtable of the Air," "The Voice of the People," "The Woman's Hour," "The Farm Hour" as well as the "Man on the Street" now are regular features of the Japanese broadcasting stations. The programs are designed to give complete news coverage and explanation of all SCAP directives; to give voice to sound Japanese political and reconstruction thought; and to establish a reliable and trustworthy source of news, information, education and entertainment for the Japanese people by a minimum of Japanese governmental control of radio.

Since the occupation began, program schedules on the networks have been drastically revised to demonstrate to the radio audience that subjects ruled taboo by the war lords are now the public property of the nation and that Japan at last has actual freedom of thought and speech on the air.

In one of the programs, "Now It Can be Told" a simple factual history of the war, its causes and progress, is presented in March of Time fashion. "The Roundtable of the Air" brings to the microphone professional and political Japanese leaders presenting their ideas and opinions concerning the reconstruction of Japan and "The Man on the Street" program is giving the Japanese civilian his first sidewalk broadcast.

In the "Voice of the People," letters from persons discussing problems of public interest are read "The Woman's Hour" daily gives the feminine point of view designed toward developing social and political consciousness and responsibility among the women of Japan. "The Farm hour is planned for the purpose of keeping the farmer up with latest happenings in the agricultural world and impressing him with his personal responsibility in the rehabilitation of the country.

Other special purpose programs are being planned for women, children, students, labor, industry, management, art culture and religion.

The largest of the three networks of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has 100 stations and covers the entire nation, broadcasting 15 hours daily. The No. 2 network has seven stations covering the major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Sendai, Hiroshima and Sapporo. The No. 3 network of seven stations is being used exclusively by the Armed Forces Radio Service for the information and entertainment of the American troops. Nine army-installed stations supplementing this network give complete coverage of the entire occupation areas.

Supervision of Japanese broadcasting by SCAP includes the censoring of scripts and monitoring of all Japanese broadcasts.

People's Party Demands More Food to Nationals And Assisting Homeless

Immediate rationing of three go of staple food per capital, per day, outright throwing open of big residences for use by the homeless and restriction in use of cash were the salient points of the five-point memorandum filed by the Japan People's Party on December 5 with the Agriculture and Forestry, Welfare, Commerce and Industry, and Finance Ministers. The Party also demanded that various sorts of national treasures be disposed of as collaterial for the payment of food and provisions to be imported from abroad. Important among other demands were those concerning the lowering of land and house rents.

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CENTURY dictionary, published by the Century Co., New York. (7,046). History of The World War 1914, published by the Times, London, in XV volumes Apply Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on every Sunday during December. Fifteen minutes walk from Fujisawa station.

JAPANESE typewriter, Suganuma banne style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JUNKER and Ruh stove, modern type. Rentan stoves, clothes press, Garden chairs. Apply Fukatsu, Tomikaza-cho, 2-chome No. 20, Koishikawa-ku.

LIGHTER Flints, wholesale prices for larger quantities, also lighters and wrist watches. Apply Box 70, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROPERTY for sale. 2400 tsubo with semi-foreign house about 70 tsubo in Chigasaki. Apply Mrs. Okuno, No. 60 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

ROYAL typewriter, 18 inch carriage, latest model, brand new, in perfect condition. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale. (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machines, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x20 and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TWO box spring beds, one baby's bed with mattress, large cupboard, stove, futon, electric fan, lady's and clothes. Apply Del Re. Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Sambancho.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1945

The Labor Union Bill

One of the most important matters of business to come up before the present session of the Diet is the Labor Union Bill, which is one of the three major bills sponsored by the Government. Not only will this bill determine the future of the Japanese labor union movement but it will also have a vital bearing on the whole process of democratizing Japanese society. How the Diet will handle this bill will, therefore, naturally attract the keenest attention of the whole nation and of the rest of the world as well.

The original draft of the bill was first submitted for examination to the Advisory Council on Labor Legislation established under the Welfare Ministry. The recommendations of the Council were then handed over to the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation, where the draft was modified under Government instructions. The bill was then adopted by the Cabinet for submission to the Diet for enaction as law.

This bill is a formidable document comprising five chapters and thirty-six articles whose object is to secure the sound development of Japanese economy through a democratic organization of labor. The main features of the bill provide: first, the improvement of the economic, social, and political status of the workers through the guarantee of their right of combination; second, the abolition of all repressive measures against the labor movement through the recognition of the workers' right to strike; third, the guarantee that the dissolution of any trade union on the ground of violation of the social peace may be carried out only through the verdict of a court of law on the application of a labor committee, and not through the discretionary authority of the Home Minister; and fourth, the establishment of labor committees whose members are to enjoy the status of public officers and whose functions will be to mediate in labor disputes and other related matters.

This Government bill is a progressive measure of epoch-making importance in the history of Japanese labor legislation. Sidney Webb, the well-known leader of the British socialist movement, upon his personal observation of the Japanese labor union movement some years ago, characterized it as being a hundred years behind the times. In Britain and in the other advanced countries of the West, the highly developed state of the labor union movement is the result of a long history of intense struggle. In Japan, no such long and rich history has been enjoyed by the labor movement, for the labor movement here has long been suppressed as being illegal. It is no wonder that the labor movement in Japan is still in an elementary stage. But the new Government bill, by removing all the former restrictions and providing for a healthy nurturing of the labor movement, bids fair to open up an entirely new and vigorous period of development for the labor movement.

The new bill is epoch-making in more ways than one. Instead of postulating antagonism between labor and capital, the bill envisages the harmonious development of Japanese economy and culture as its object, a fact of great significance when considered in conjunction with the present state of Japanese economy. The labor union movement has also an important part to play in the maintenance of world peace, as may be seen from the fact that the World Federation of Trade Unions recently inaugurated at Paris included among its aims the furtherance of international peace, the suppression of Fascism, and the industrial development of backward nations. In consideration of such circumstances, it is important that the growth of trade unions be accelerated in this country so that they may quickly become affiliated with this laudable world movement.

The spirit of true trade unionism is to maintain and develop the economic order by cooperating in the progress and development of industry. The existence of labor unions should never be allowed to entail a lowering of industrial efficiency. It is a great mistake, of course, to regard labor unions as being a destructive body antagonistic to industry. Enhancement of the position of the workers and respect for their social and political rights are essential to the real development of industry. It must therefore be clear that if labor unions make sound progress, it will benefit employers and employees alike.

Too many capitalists, taking advantage of the inferior social and political status of the workers, have hitherto exploited them in an unwarrantable manner. Such capitalists, blind to their own ultimate interests as well as to the broader interests of society as a whole, may regard the new Labor Union Bill as anathema. But this is no time to tolerate such a mistaken view of the situation. Whether the present Diet will see the situation aright or whether it will continue to be influenced by the traditional misapprehensions is now the issue. The manner in which the present Diet handles this bill will reveal better than anything else whether its members stand for democracy or for reaction.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Good Samaritans

To the Editor:

The training ship "Taisei-maru," while entering the dock, fell a victim to a mine near Kobe harbor and forty odd young cadets met their doom the other day.

The wreck, split asunder, soon disappeared from view, but lo and behold! there appeared, on the bubbling waters, tens of survivors some wounded and others dying, struggling desperately to carry themselves ashore with what little strength was left to them!

The incident being so sudden and unexpected, help was naturally late in coming. On the bank, however, there were on-lookers, but remaining sheer on-lookers to the last, they dared not extend the hand of rescue!

Alas- my compatriots! Was the burden of post-bellum anxiety so heavy on your mind as to keep you apathetic to humane feeling?

The first-aid, indeed the first aid that came was from the U.S. occupying forces in Kobe. Clutching the boys by the arms and legs, some of the servicemen even jumped into the sea to haul them ashore! Jeeps were ready to carry them to the U.S. Army hospital.

I cannot help taking up my pen to praise the good samaritanism shown by the khaki-clad men from far across the sea.

T. Kawaguchi
Kobe Nautical College

'Not a Dole'

The New York Times

The best that UNRRA can do if additional money is appropriated and supplemented by funds from other uninvaded United Nations countries will be little enough to turn back a vast tide of human woe and starvation in Europe. But UNRRA is terribly important. It deserves attention even when mighty happenings and urgent issues compete with it.

UNRRA is not and cannot be a continuing dole. It is an attempt to save human being from death, and thereafter to put them on their feet so that they can look out for themselves. The basic necessities come first in its program, but there are also included agricultural supplies and equipment.

But there is need for haste. Any unnecessary delay and any introduction of partisan politics would be wicked and cruel. There is, above all, no justification for attaching riders such as the so-called "free press" amendment which the House put on the pending $550,000,000 appropriation. Free access to European news is eminently desirable. We ought to fight for it—but not at the cost of human lives.

For Speed

Providence Evening Bulletin

The daily notices of troopship arrivals in this country, plus the repeated assurances of redeployment officials in Washington that all is going well, give the impression that the program is moving smoothly and swiftly. But from the other side of the water, where tens of thousands of veterans sit waiting, a different impression prevails. More than 100,000 American soldiers are crammed in the redeployment camps at Marseilles alone.

Just where the responsibility lies is not at all clear. What is clear is not at all clear. What is clear is that since V-E and V-J Days thousands of veterans have piled up at ports overseas, heard promises that they would soon be on board ships headed home, and then been forced to sit waiting for ships that didn't come in.

KEY TO ECONOMIC RESUSCITATION

Many Difficulties Confront Nation in Industrial And Agricultural Fields

(From the Shin Nippon)

III

The current food situation is, indeed, critical, but it is not impossible of solution. If the Government were a really democratic government, the people could not suffer want of sustenance. Granting that want of sustenance does exist, if the Japanese Government is really democratic and if convicing proof is produced that the people are starving, the Allied Nations will certainly not refuse to extend a helping hand. It can be said, then, that the food problem is at once a real necessity for the democratization of Japan.

Other Occupation Open

Numerous people stand in need of work today, but merely to throw men into the farms would be no remedy for the prevailing situation in the agrarian community. In fact, from a long-range viewpoint, the further farm labor is dispensed with, the better. The problem of surplus labor can be overcome by other means. Subsidiary occupations as well as the factory and marine industries can absorb men, but not all of the several million unemployed. The only effective panacea for the unemployment problem is to be found in the development of manufacturing industries.

Defeated Japan, however, is placed under a variety of unfavorable circircumstances and the solution of the unemployment situation is nothing easy, but not absolutely impossible. As an expedient, the so-called public utility work—repairing and opening of railways, roads and harbor facilities, reconstruction of war-devastated areas, execution of new city planning, development of uncultivated lands, opening of irrigation and drainage system—might be initiated on a large scale, which would readily offer employment to millions. It is realized that there must be money and materials for such a project, but a budget of ¥2,000,000,000 would be obtained by cutting the interest of ¥4,000,000,000 per year on public bonds by half. Materials, too, could be got somehow.

But such an expedient could be no more than a palliative, a mere "unemployment relief" measure. Unemployment will not end unless the jobless are given definite, prmanent callings, such as commerce and industry. Of course, agriculture will do, but as has already been pointed out, it would be inadvisable to increase the agrarian population and, besides, agriculture alone cannot be a basis for Japan's peaceful life in the future. We must turn to commerce and industry.

Obviously, however, commerce has only limited capacity to absorb men, for commerce does not produce, its sole function being to act as an intermediary between producer and consumer. It is desirable that there be a small commercial population and an ever larger population in more productive fields. Of course, there is the issue of the future livelihood of medium and small trades people, some 4,000,000 strong before the war, who had to pay heavy personal sacrifices through the wartime readjustment of enterprises and drafting. The State is under obligation to extend relief to them by either employing them in relief undertakings or granting them unemployment pay. After all is said and done, however, from a long-range viewpoint, it is advisable that these people be absorbed in industries.

Manufacturing Essential

Enough has been said to show that permanent stabilization of Japanese national economy could come only from steady promotion of manufacturing industries. Again, for the faithful performance of the Potsdam Declaration obligations, for carrying out our obligation to pay reparations in kind and, finally, for elevating the people's living standard, manufacturing industries are a sine qua non.

What kinds of manufacturing industries can one think of which conform to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration? To begin with, there are the fibre industry (spinning, weaving, rayon, staple fibre, woollen textiles), foodstuff industry and the manufacture of miscellaneous goods (toys, sundries, etc.) It is also conceivable that we may be permitted, under strict Allied supervision, to have an engineering industry to supply power for the above-mentioned industries; a machine manufacturing industry to turn out necessary machinery, equipment and apparatus in a minimum volume, to build ships, locomotives and other rolling-stock, to make agricultural implements and a chemical industry to produce fertilizer. If this comes true, then Japanese economy can begin to operate smoothly.

But this is not all. There are a number of requisites to be fulfilled before our national economic life can be enriched. In the first place, best quality goods must be turned out at lowest cost. Otherwise there can be no help to the masses, the general body of consumers. In the past, people, especially the agrarian people, had to pay unreasonably high prices for implements, fertilizer and even clothing when they had to sell their produce cheap. Small wonder our agricultural production did not increase.

In order that high quality goods may be turned out at low cost, it is imperative to turn to mass-production by latest technique and equipment. This is the second requisite. Why is it, then, that mass-production by latest technique and equipment makes high quality and low cost possible? Why is it that American goods are cheap and superior and Japanese goods bad and expensive? Again, why is it that articles made in large factories are cheaper and of better quality than products coming from medium and small factories? Every one knows that well-appointed technique and improved equipment can produce good quality articles, but why is it that they can be sold so cheap, notwithstanding the large capital required? The answer is that mass-production results in low cost of production per unit of goods.

This explains why medium and small industries in Japan, though extensively carried on, could turn out only high-priced and inferior quality merchandise. Their productivity was small, too. Hence it will not do to revive our medium and small industries in their traditional form, more especially as they have been held in subjection to large trading firms and wholesale merchants.

Based on Labor Power

But even our big industries were hardly any better in respect of technique and equipment. Take, for instance the fibre industry, formerly one of Japan's representative industries. Its productivity was founded not on technique and equipment but on huge labor power, especially that of female operatives. How was it, that Japanese merchandise glutted the world's markets at the lowest prices in the world in the days gone by? Because wages were exceedingly low. Hence the charge of hunger export or social dumping levelled against Japanese goods, implying that Japanese capitalists were making slaves of laborers and dumping their wares, leaving the laborers to starve.

How were such low wages possible, then? In those days, labor in the farms was overabundant, production was limited and the produce could only bring paltry prices. This compelled an exodus of daughters of millions of farmers all over the country into factories year in and year out. Wages could not but be kept down.

This was the instance of female operatives in the fibre industry, but it was the same in other light industries as well as in heavy industries. It was the same with male laborers. Japanese laborers are probably the lowest paid in the world. Low wages mean low quality labor. Papanese laborers are on a low level of intellect, inefficient and notorious for high rates of absence. With inferior machinery and equipment and with the quality of labor what it is, satisfactory operation is impossible. Indeed, here was a cause for the defeat. The quality of labor must be improved —how?

Wages must be increased, working hours shortened and health and other welfare facilities bettered; in other words, general labor conditions must be improved. It was said with truth during the war that labor power was a national asset; it will be more so in the future. Laborers must be given protection and aid, materially and spiritually, if they are to rise in intellect and efficiency. The United States Government has introduced bills for a Full Employment Law, an Unemployment Dole Act and another law for increasing the minimum wage to 40 cents per hour. In Japan, many a capitalist has dischargd laborers or cut down wages since the close of the war, on the ground of superfluity in labor. A country like that will fall behind the progress of the world. From now on only those nations can contribute to the cultural progress of mankind who will protect their laborers and thereby expand their economic strength.

Must Run Together

The three requisites set forth above are closely related to one another. Improvement of labor conditions and installation of modern machinery and equipment are two sides of a same thing. Only when these two requisites are satisfied can productivity be enhanced, industries expanded and, therefore, unemployment ended, agricultural productivity upped and the living of both the agrarian and industrial populations made easy. In the past, these requisites were almost left neglected, with the consequence that industrial power was small and the war was lost. Not only have we lost the war, but we shall be left behind world progress, if such a condition of affairs remains unremedied.

Industries in new Japan must be created, not merely restored. To that end, all evils of the past must be extirpated. Particularly are men of the capitalist class called upon to make a serious reflection. They must rid their minds of the idea that it pays better to slave a host of low-waged laborers than to use machines.

The people, on their part, must see to it that the capitalists get a moderate profit, pay high wages and sell their wares cheap.

A sort of statement has come from a group of industrialists of the capitalist class, making the request, for instance, that so much electric power should be generated, because they have such and such equipment and also telling what should be done in this industry or that. Big men of industries may present their case, but it must be realized that the construction of our new national economy must not be conceived from the standpoint of capitalists alone, but stress must be laid on the welfare of the people as a whole.

Whether we can create industries for new Japan or not hinges solely on whether we can revive democracy in Japan, on whether we can make a government for the people. In this sense, too, the Potsdam Declaration must be read and re-read, thoroughly understood and religiously adhered to.

(End)

AMERICA'S ROLE

Responsibility of Power Stressed by Former Ambassador

By JOSEPH C. GREW

This is a condensation of a speech recently delivered in the United States by Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. Ambassador to Tokyo and former Under-secretary of State.

The new position of the United States is that of the most powerful nation on earth. The new role of the United States, in the community of nations, is one of service and leadership. It is the greatest challenge in all the history of the American people.

We should not be afraid to talk about our power, but we should take care neither to boast nor to apologize. Our power must be recognized by ourselves, as it is recognized by the rest of the world, else we shall fail to accept the responsibilities that power inevitably imposes. Our friends abroad fear, not that we will recognize the fact, but that we shall fail to recognize it.

The tragedies of history are the tragedies of the misuse of power: the decline of nations inevitably follows the possession of great power without the exercise of great leadership. But history also provides examples of the survival of virile and mature cultures through the wise use of power. The British people, for example, would be the first to acknowledge their own mistakes in the period of acquiring power, but they have learned moderation and concession in retaining it.

In its most obvious form, our power consists of planes, ships, tanks, guns, and men who are skilled in their use. We have also what is even more important under conditions of modern warfare: a vast military potential in industrial plants, and scientific and techonological skill.

We have been accused of many things, but never of being a militaristic people. It would therefore be not only untrue but mischievous to suggest that we shall ever use our military power to threaten the peace of the world. We shall use it as we have used it in two world wars—in the service of law and justice and human freedom, in the service of peace on earth. We are about to enter into a compact with other peace-loving nations to make sure that military power—ours and theirs—will be used, and used only for that same high purpose.

If our military power is the product of grim necessity, our economic power provides us with a glorious opportunity. But let us not confuse economic power with gadgets, machines and assembly lines. It is essentially a human thing. It consists in the vitality of a people, their creative genius, their capacity for patient, hard work. Our economic power must be used to strengthen the peace of the world.

It must be used, first, to raise our own level of employment. More than that, we must plan our production of goods and services and their distribution abroad in such a way as to enable our friends, whose countries have been devastated, to get back on their feet again, to employ their own people so that they can produce goods for us and buy goods from us in ever-increasing volume. If in the years to come we should think narrowly of the so-called "danger of competition from abroad," there will be no revival in Europe, no sound prosperity at home, no growth of world trade, nothing but recurrent depression, political instability and perhaps another world conflict.

The war has clearly demonstrated the extent of our economic power. What we do not fully understand is the extent of our moral and spiritual power among other peoples. In order to do that, we would have to see ourselves as others see us. Each foreigner's idea of America is, of course, conditioned by his personal experience, by his contact with the printed or spoken word, with the motion pictures, by his personal acquaintance with an American, or with a relative who has emigrated to the United States.

But at the risk of over generalizing, I would say that, in the main the rest of the world has the impression that we are tremendously big, incredibly rich and extraordinarily lucky. There is a rather remarkable idea abroad that we have achieved this happy state not through hardship, stamina and courage, but through the workings of divine Providence. That is one reason why our friends abroad are not impressed by expressions of our high ideals.

They are, however, deeply impressed by the qualities of character and integrity which they have found in some of our leaders. They are also impressed by acts of statemenship—concrete acts that have shown concrete results. I should like to give you, as examples, the power of two men and two actions.

First is the regard, verging on reverence, that was felt for Franklin D. Roosevelt by millions of humble people in every part of the world. They looked upon our late President as their friend. They saw him as the champion of all humanity in a hard and ruthless world. And in the eyes of these foreigners, all other Americans somehow shared in his reflected glory.

General Eisenhower is another example of American who has earned the affectionate admiration of Europeans. One might expect him to be worshiped primarily as a great architect of victory, but the people have shown remarkable insight by recognizing the simplicity and humanity of the man no less than his military genius.

Two acts of statesmanship which have enhanced our moral power are the policy of Philippine independence, which has contributed to our prestige in the Orient, and the Lend Lease Act, which underwrote the defeat of the Axis and the survival of freedom in the world. Lend-Lease was a classic example of the use of power to strengthen the hands of peace-loving peoples. Only by such uses of power, by such acts of statesmanship and enlightened self-interest, can we hope to preserve the greatness of America as a people and an idea.

It may be said that only in moments of great national peril are nations capable of such bold and imaginative acts. But there is a continuing peril in dealings among nations. We cannot for a moment relax our vigilance. A selfish, ill-considered action, or denial of responsibility by a nation, may start a chain of events that leads to disaster. We cannot for a moment surrender to what Winston Churchill called "the craven fear of being great." Power cannot be left idle like money in an old sock. It must be used constantly and wisely to fortify the friends of peace everywhere in the world, and thereby to fortify ourselves.

The problem of the exercise of power over a defeated enemy is complicated in the extreme, but it is relatively simple compared with the problem of blending the power of friends and allies. General Eisenhower developed a successful pattern for doing this in wartime. We shall have to learn how to do it in creating peace. The road will be hard. If we should ever be faint-hearted or cynical at any step along the way, then our power would become a curse instead of a blessing to mankind.

PROPAGANDA ON INDIA IN U.S.

American People Being Told That British Rule Has Popular Support Among the Indians

By LOUIS FISCHER

Ever since the second world war commenced, but especially since the Cripps Mission went to India in March, 1942, the British government has been very active and lavish in putting its side of the India case before the American public. Apparently, American public opinion will, in the British view, play an important part in the solution of India's problem. American sentiment is already influencing British policy in Palestine.

At a meeting of the Pacific Council held in the White House in Washington, D.C., in September, D.C., in September, 1942, Manuel Quezon, the late President of the Philippines, brought up the Indian question. President Roosevelt, who sat as chairman, declared he knew little about India but most Americans were in favor of Indian independence.

It is this broad American sympathy for the cause of Indian freedom that serves as the target of Britain's intensive educational campaign on India in the United States. For a while, in 1944 and the first half of 1945, American interest in India slackened. The American mind was concentrated on the decisive closing phase of the war. But the insurrections in Indo-China and Indonesia, and events in China, have again placed Asia, and India, in the forefront of attention. American leaders are aware of Chiang Kai-shek's numerous efforts on behalf of Indian freedom.

Arguments Are Listed

I shall now list the chief arguments with which British representatives in the United States embellish the Indian situation.

1) Two million Indians volunteered (stress on "volunteered") to serve in the British army. They fought valiantly for the King-Emperor on many fronts in the second world war. Surely this would not suggest that British rule in India has no popular support; quite the contrary.

2) The Indians are hopelessly divided. Hindus and Moslems constantly quarrel and bicker. The tension between them grows year by year. The Moslems of India follow Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and Jinnah wants Pakistan. If the British tried to give India independence without creating a separate Moslem state, a bloody civil war would break out from one end of the sub-continent to the other. The Moslems are the warriors of India. How in these circumstances can the British simply withdraw from India?

3) The Hindus are cruel to the Untouchables and exploit the Moslems.

4) Great Britain has conferred many benfits on India. It has built railways, irrigated vast areas, introduced education, improved health conditions, taught Indians the democratic way of life, and, in general, civilized the country. But Indians are an ungrateful people.

5) Indians do very little for their country. They blame the British for conditions but do nothing themselves to alleviate those conditions. The chief problems of India arise from Indian superstitions and religious beliefs: the worship of the cow, for instance, early marriages, enforced widowhood, etc.

6) The Bengal famine was due to war dislocations.

7) Gandhi contradicts himself continually and there is no practical way of dealing with him. Nehru is a radical and wants to introduce fundamntal changes in agriculture and industry. He is also a visionary. Gandhi and Nehru have had sharp disagreements.

8) The Congress party is the chief source of the anti-British agitation in India. It is financed by big Indian millionaire-industrialists.

9) India has no leaders who could run a free India. The only real statesman is C. Rajagopalachari and he does not see eye to eye with Gandhi and Nehru.

10) Although Asia is in turmoil, India is an island of order and law.

11) The British are getting out of India as soon as the Indians can draw up a satisfactory constitution.

12) England has treaty obligations to the Princes, and moral obligations to the minorities, and must safeguard their interests before quitting India.

13) The British want nothing from India. They merely wish to create a situation which will enable them to get out. If the British left India without setting up an adequate administration, the country might fall prey to some other foreign nation which would treat India much worse than the British have.

Sees Something Wrong

These are the British arguments. They are advanced now by British officials, now by Indians in the employ of British. On occasions some of them are broadcast in this country by Sir Frederick Puckle, formerly of the Viceroy's press office, who has for many months been occupying a key post at the British Embassy in Washington. I am making no attempt to answer them here although I frequently do so in the public prints, on the radio, and on the lecture platform.

I have one comment: I have heard many Englishmen explain why India should not be free. I have heard no British official present the reasons why India should be free. I can remember no official statement elaborating on the reasons which prompted the British government to give what it calls its promise of freedom to India.

On the one hand, the British government declares that it is prepared to grant India independence. On the other hand, an official British propaganda machine continues to fill the American mind with arguments against India's independence. There is something wrong.

It remains to be said that India pays part of the high cost of this propaganda machine.

'Confused'

Hartford Courant

Practically on the eve of the management-labor conference called to attempt to iron out the knotty problems existing between those two factors in industry, President Truman in his radio address last evening on wages and prices leaned so far toward labor's position that he may have raised grave doubt as to the possibility of the conference's accomplishing anything worth while. He cited no figures to support his conclusion that industry generally can grant substantial wage increases without increasing prices to the consumer.